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# RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

ALTITUDE PERFORMANCE OF COMPRESSOR, TURBINE, AND  
COMBUSTOR COMPONENTS OF 600-B9

TURBOJET ENGINE

By William R. Prince and Dorwin B. Wile

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Cleveland, Ohio

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## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

RESEARCH MEMORANDUMALITUDE PERFORMANCE OF COMPRESSOR, TURBINE, AND COMBUSTOR  
COMPONENTS OF 600-B9 TURBOJET ENGINE

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## SUMMARY

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The altitude performance of the 600-B9 compressor, turbine, and combustor components operating as integral parts of the engine was determined in the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel. The investigation was conducted over a range of simulated flight conditions corresponding to altitudes from 6000 to 45,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.160 to 0.997 (corresponding to a Reynolds number index range from 0.795 to 0.164).

The compressor and turbine were matched in such a manner that at a Reynolds number index of 0.795 and the sea-level static military thrust condition the compressor operated at the design pressure ratio of 9.0 with a compressor efficiency of 0.845 and a corrected air flow of 167 pounds per second. The maximum compressor efficiency of 0.87 occurred at a corrected engine speed corresponding to approximately 92 percent of rated engine speed. Compressor operation at lower Reynolds number index resulted in decreased compressor efficiency and corrected air flow. Turbine operation at the military thrust condition for 0.795 compressor-inlet Reynolds number index resulted in a turbine efficiency of 0.82 and a turbine pressure ratio of 3.6. Operation at minimum Reynolds number index resulted in decreased turbine efficiency and corrected gas flow. The combustion efficiency correlated with the combustion parameter  $PT/V$  (total pressure times total temperature/velocity,  $(lb/sq\ ft\ abs)(^{\circ}R)/(ft/sec)$ ). Combustion efficiency was not affected by changes in corrected engine speed, and variations in flight conditions corresponding to a reduction in Reynolds number index from 0.795 to 0.164 lowered combustion efficiency from about 0.99 to 0.94.

The total variation in component efficiency with change in altitude at a constant flight Mach number resulted from both a change in corrected engine speed and in Reynolds number index. For the military thrust condition, an increase in altitude from sea level to 45,000 feet at a constant flight Mach number of 0.8 resulted in a decrease in compressor efficiency from 0.86 to 0.78; of this decrease, about two-thirds was due



to the increase in corrected engine speed. For the same operating conditions, the turbine efficiency decreased approximately 2 percent, primarily as a result of the reduction in Reynolds number.

## INTRODUCTION

An investigation to determine the altitude performance of the 600-B9 components operating as integral parts of the engine was conducted in the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel. This investigation was made in conjunction with the altitude-wind-tunnel investigation to determine over-all performance characteristics of this turbojet engine.

Sea-level performance investigations of the compressor and turbine have been conducted and are reported in references 1 and 2, respectively. Because of the nature of the rig tests, altitude effects on the compressor and turbine performance could not be determined; and, since the components were separately tested, the effect of flight condition on the operating points of the components could not be determined.

The purpose of this report is (1) to describe the performance of each component over a range of altitudes, (2) to show the effect of flight conditions on operating point of each component, and (3) to summarize briefly the effects of changes in component performance with flight condition on the over-all engine performance.

The data were obtained at five fixed settings of the variable-area exhaust nozzle over an engine-speed range restricted to that obtainable with the acceleration air-bleed ports closed. Simulated flight conditions were for a range of altitudes from 6000 to 45,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.160 to 0.997 (corresponding to Reynolds number index range from 0.795 to 0.164). A tabulation of component performance data is presented in table I.

## INSTALLATION AND INSTRUMENTATION

### Installation

The installation of the engine in the altitude wind tunnel is shown in figure 1. Dry refrigerated air was supplied to the engine inlet through a duct from the tunnel make-up air system. In this system, air is throttled from approximately sea-level pressure to an engine-inlet stagnation pressure corresponding to the desired flight condition.

### Instrumentation

Location of the instrumentation used to determine the component performance is shown in figure 2. The engine air flow was measured both at the engine-inlet annulus (station 1) and at a station in the inlet-air duct (not shown in fig. 2).

The temperatures measured at the exhaust-nozzle inlet (station 6) were used as the turbine-outlet temperatures, because the downstream station was less affected by turbine radiation and also provided a greater mixing length for the gas.

The pressures at stations 1, 5, and 6 were measured with alkazene-filled manometers; whereas those at stations 2, 3, and 4 were measured with mercury-filled manometers. All pressures were photographically recorded. The temperatures at station 1 were measured with iron-constantan thermocouples, and those at stations 2, 4, and 6 with chromel-alumel thermocouples; all temperatures were recorded by self-balancing potentiometers.

### APPARATUS

#### Engine

The 600-B9 turbojet engine with provision for afterburning has static sea-level ratings for the nonafterburning case as follows:

	Military	Normal
Engine speed, rpm	6100	6000
Turbine-outlet temperature, °F	1210(1670° R)	
Thrust, lb	9515	8208
Specific fuel consumption, lb/(hr)(lb thrust)	0.989	0.927

#### Compressor

Compressor description and significant design parameters. - The 16-stage single-entry axial-flow compressor has a constant tip diameter of 33.5 inches. The rotor hub-tip radius ratios for the first and sixteenth stages are 0.550 and 0.891, respectively; rotor blade chords for these two stages are 2.25 and 0.75. Design air flow is 155 pounds per second, and specific air flow based on design flow is 25.4 pounds per second per square foot of frontal area (based on compressor tip diam.). The design tip Mach number is 0.72. The design compressor pressure ratio is 9.0, and the average pressure ratio per stage is 1.147.

Acceleration air bleed. - The use of bleed ports permits engine acceleration in the intermediate speed range (65 to 85 percent of rated) where, as a consequence of the compressor surge characteristics, the compressor operating line approaches the surge line (ref. 1). Air is bled from eight ports in the combustor-inlet section. The ports operate automatically and are normally scheduled to be open between 55 and 92 percent of rated engine speed.

#### Combustor

The combustor is of the annular type with ten through-flow inner liners. Each of the ten liners was supplied fuel through single-inlet duplex fuel nozzles. Ignition was provided by two spark plugs located in diametrically opposite liners. The approximate combustor-inlet reference velocity based on full burner-section area at design sea-level conditions is 90 feet per second.

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#### Turbine

The three-stage turbine rotor has a 33.5-inch constant tip diameter; the annular area increases through the turbine, the inner shroud having a cone half-angle of  $11^{\circ}$ . The rotor hub-tip radius ratios of the first, second, and third stages are 0.795, 0.746, and 0.697, respectively; and the design division of work is 38.5, 33, and 28.5 percent for the three stages. Rated turbine-inlet temperature is  $2160^{\circ}$  R. Design work and design rotational speed (both corrected to rated turbine-inlet temperature) are 32.4 Btu per pound and 3028 rpm, respectively. Design weight flow based on design air flow (corrected to rated turbine-inlet pressure and temperature) is 38.8 pounds per second.

#### PROCEDURE

Component performance data were obtained, in conjunction with engine operation (afterburner inoperative), over a range of simulated flight conditions for altitudes from 6000 to 45,000 feet, flight Mach numbers from 0.160 to 0.997, and engine speeds from 86 to 102 percent of rated speed. For all the data presented herein, the acceleration air-bleed ports were set to remain in the closed position. Compressor surge characteristics did not allow steady-state operation at engine speeds below 86 percent of rated with the bleed ports closed. The data were obtained with five fixed positions of the variable-area exhaust nozzle having projected areas of 2.54, 2.685, 2.86, 3.18, and 4.13 square feet.

Test-section static pressures were set to the desired altitude pressure. Engine-inlet stagnation pressures were set to correspond to the

desired flight conditions with 100-percent ram-pressure recovery assumed. Engine-inlet stagnation temperatures were set at NACA standard values for each flight condition, except that the minimum temperature obtained was about -20° F.

Fuel conforming to the specification MIL-F-5624A, grade JP-4, with a lower heating value of 18,700 Btu per pound and a hydrogen-carbon ratio of 0.171 was used throughout the investigation.

The symbols and the methods used in the calculation of the component performance are presented in appendixes A and B, respectively.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The altitude performance of the compressor, the turbine, and the combustor of the 600-B9 engine, operating as isolated components, will be discussed first; and, second, the effect of flight condition on operating point and the trends of the performance of each component with variations in engine and flight conditions will be shown. The effects of changes in component performance with flight condition on the over-all engine performance will also be discussed.

Since the exhaust nozzle was choked for most of the data, the performance maps are presented in terms of conventional Reynolds number index (see appendix B). The variation of Reynolds number index with altitude and flight Mach number is shown in figure 3 for the values of Reynolds number index corresponding to the simulated flight conditions of this investigation. Actual altitude performance variations shown later were obtained by interpolating maps at various Reynolds number indices.

All data presented have been generalized to standard sea-level conditions. A tabulation of component performance data is presented in table I.

#### Compressor Performance

The over-all performance of the compressor as an isolated component is presented in terms of compressor pressure ratio and corrected air flow for lines of constant corrected engine speed and compressor efficiency.

Performance maps. - The compressor performance map for a Reynolds number index of 0.795 is shown in figure 4(a). At design compressor pressure ratio (9.0) and rated corrected engine speed (6100 rpm), the corrected air flow was approximately 167 pounds per second, and the

compressor efficiency was 0.845. Compressor efficiency reached a maximum of 0.87 at a corrected engine speed of approximately 5600 rpm. At a given corrected engine speed, variation in compressor pressure ratio as limited by operation of the compressor and turbine as engine components caused variations in compressor efficiency on the order of 1 percent. The corrected air flow for the high corrected engine speeds was affected only slightly by variation in compressor pressure ratio.

The compressor performance map at a Reynolds number index of 0.164 is shown in figure 4(b). At the design compressor pressure ratio and rated corrected engine speed, corrected air flow and compressor efficiency had decreased approximately 1 percent as compared with the higher Reynolds number condition. The decrease in compressor performance results from change in Reynolds number, as will be discussed in the next section. Although the map is not complete, the data indicate that the maximum compressor efficiency was 2 percent lower than for the high Reynolds number and occurred at approximately the same corrected engine speed. Variations in compressor pressure ratio at a given corrected engine speed had a greater effect on efficiency at the low Reynolds number condition.

Effect of Reynolds number index. - Compressor efficiency and corrected air flow are shown in figure 5 as functions of Reynolds number index for given corrected engine speeds and compressor pressure ratios. Effect of Reynolds number index on efficiency was greater at the higher corrected engine speeds. Variation in Reynolds number had no significant effect on corrected air flow or efficiency for values of Reynolds number index greater than about 0.5.

Performance maps for compressor and turbine as engine components. - The following analysis is presented to establish the interaction between the compressor and turbine when operating as engine components. When critical flow exists in the turbine, the corrected mass flow through the turbine remains constant and proportional to the effective flow area of the turbine; hence

$$\frac{W_{g,t} \sqrt{T_3}}{P_3} = K_1 A_t \quad (1)$$

(Symbols are defined in appendix A.)

If these quantities are generalized to engine-inlet conditions by the use of  $\delta_1$  and  $\theta_1$ , then (assuming that the ratio of air flow to gas flow is constant) the following equation is obtained:

$$\frac{\frac{w_{a,1}\sqrt{\theta_1}}{\delta_1} \sqrt{\frac{T_3}{T_1}}}{\frac{P_3}{P_1}} = K_2 A_t \quad (2)$$

If it is assumed that the pressure drop across the combustor is a constant percentage of the compressor-outlet pressure, equation (2) may be rewritten as follows:

$$\frac{\frac{w_{a,1}\sqrt{\theta_1}}{\delta_1} \sqrt{\frac{T_3}{T_1}}}{\frac{P_2}{P_1}} = K_3 A_t \quad (3)$$

Thus, the operating point of a compressor functioning as an integral component of an engine is determined by the corrected engine speed (primary factor determining corrected air flow) and the turbine-inlet to engine-inlet temperature ratio, which, with effective area of the turbine, determines the compressor pressure ratio.

In order to show the performance of the compressor as an engine component, operating lines of constant turbine-inlet to engine-inlet temperature ratio are superimposed on the performance map of figure 4(a), and the resultant map is shown for the high Reynolds number condition in figure 6(a). At the military thrust condition where the turbine-inlet to engine-inlet temperature ratio was 4.16 (NACA standard static sea-level temperature) and the corrected engine speed was 6100 rpm, the compressor operated at the design compressor pressure ratio of 9.0 at which the corrected air flow was 167 pounds per second and the compressor efficiency was 0.845. Operation of the compressor at the design pressure ratio for the military thrust and high Reynolds number condition indicates that the compressor was properly matched with the turbine at design operating conditions.

For the military thrust conditions (corrected engine speed 6100 rpm and turbine-inlet to engine-inlet temperature ratio 4.16), the compressor operating point for the low Reynolds number condition (fig. 6(b)) occurred at a compressor pressure ratio of 9.2 with a corrected air flow of 163 pounds per second and a compressor efficiency of 0.83. The shift to lower corrected air flow and compressor efficiency was similar to that noted for the case of the compressor operating as an isolated component and has been accounted for primarily from the effect of Reynolds number on the compressor. The higher compressor pressure ratio also tends to reduce the corrected air flow. The shift in compressor

operating point to increased compressor pressure ratio with the decrease in Reynolds number index is associated with a change in the matched operation of the compressor and turbine, which primarily results from a decrease in turbine critical flow area, as will be shown in conjunction with the turbine performance.

By use of figure 7, which presents the effect of exhaust-nozzle area on compressor pressure ratio and turbine-inlet to engine-inlet temperature ratio for the high Reynolds number condition, and of the compressor map (fig. 6(a)), compressor performance (for this specific Reynolds number index) can be determined for any combination of exhaust-nozzle area and corrected engine speed. Similar curves for other Reynolds number indices can be constructed from the data presented in table I.

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#### Turbine Performance

Performance maps. - The over-all performance of the turbine is presented in terms of corrected turbine enthalpy drop and turbine weight-flow parameter for lines of constant corrected turbine speed, pressure ratio, and efficiency. The performance maps for compressor-inlet Reynolds number indices of 0.795 and 0.164 are shown in figure 8. The limited range of turbine operation is characteristic of that obtainable from investigation of a turbine as an integral part of an engine.

The design turbine operating point is defined by the design corrected turbine speed of 3028 rpm (military thrust condition) and the design corrected turbine enthalpy drop of 32.4 Btu per pound. For the high Reynolds number condition the design operating point was at a turbine pressure ratio of 3.6, a turbine efficiency of 0.82, and a corrected turbine gas flow of approximately 40.8 pounds per second. Corrected turbine gas flow is obtained by dividing out the corrected turbine speed and the factor 60 from the weight-flow parameter. A decrease in Reynolds number caused the region of turbine operation to shift to lower values of weight-flow parameter. The design operating point for the low Reynolds number condition was at a turbine pressure ratio of 3.8, a turbine efficiency of approximately 0.79, and a corrected turbine gas flow of approximately 38.7 pounds per second.

The increase in turbine pressure ratio as Reynolds number decreased resulted from the reductions in both compressor and turbine efficiencies, which required greater expansion through the turbine to provide the component work. The decrease in turbine efficiency and corrected turbine gas flow is attributed primarily to the reduction in turbine Reynolds number, which will be discussed in the following section.

Turbine efficiency for both flight conditions increased slightly, either at a constant turbine pressure ratio with increase in corrected

turbine speed, or at a constant corrected turbine speed with decrease in turbine pressure ratio. The maximum turbine efficiency for the high Reynolds number condition was 0.83 compared with 0.79 for the low Reynolds number. Corrected turbine enthalpy drop decreased with reduction in Reynolds number index (at a constant corrected turbine speed and pressure ratio) as a result of the decrease in turbine efficiency.

Effect of Reynolds number index. - The effect of Reynolds number on turbine performance is shown in the plot (fig. 9) of turbine efficiency and corrected turbine gas flow as functions of turbine-inlet Reynolds number index for several constant values of corrected turbine speed and pressure ratio. Turbine efficiency and corrected turbine gas flow for conditions shown remained essentially unchanged for values of Reynolds number index of 1.0 and greater.

In general, a decrease in turbine efficiency and corrected gas flow accompanied a decrease in Reynolds number index below 1.0: Turbine efficiency for a corrected turbine speed of 3200 rpm and turbine pressure ratio of 4.3 decreased approximately 4 percent for a decrease in Reynolds number index from 1.4 to 0.25. The effect of Reynolds number on turbine efficiency was less at the lower corrected turbine speeds. For a Reynolds number index of 0.3, an increase in corrected turbine speed from 3000 to 3200 rpm resulted in a 2-percent decrease in turbine efficiency.

The corrected turbine gas flow for a corrected turbine speed of 3200 rpm and a pressure ratio of 4.3 decreased approximately 5 percent over the range of Reynolds number index shown. This reduction in corrected turbine gas flow (as mentioned under compressor performance) follows from the apparent decrease in turbine effective flow area, which, for the range of flight conditions investigated, amounted to approximately 5 percent. As would be expected from the earlier discussion of compressor and turbine matching, the observed reduction in corrected turbine gas flow was accompanied by a proportional increase in compressor pressure ratio. An increase in corrected turbine speed for a given low value of Reynolds number index resulted in slightly lower corrected turbine gas flows. The change in corrected turbine gas flow for different corrected turbine speeds is indicative of a choking condition downstream of the first stator. This condition was also indicated in the turbine rig investigation reported in reference 2.

#### Combustor Performance

The efficiency of a fixed combustor design is primarily a function of such variables as fuel-air ratio, fuel atomization, and combustor-inlet pressure, temperature, and velocity. In evaluating the performance of a combustor as an integral part of an engine, it is impossible to control these variables independently; variations in engine speed, flight condition, and exhaust-nozzle area change in varying degrees these variables affecting combustion efficiency.

Variation of combustion efficiency with combustion parameters PT/V and  $W_a T_6$ . - The interaction of the primary combustion variables (pressure, temperature, and velocity) are combined into a parameter PT/V that has been found useful (ref. 3) in correlating combustion-efficiency data (fig. 10). By use of the parameter  $W_a T_6$  (fig. 10), which is proportional to PT/V, it is possible to determine combustion efficiency when the engine operating and flight conditions are known.

The high pressures and temperatures inherent in the 600-B9 engine design result in PT/V values for the most part above 25,000, and combustion efficiencies below 0.90 were not encountered at any condition investigated. Combustion efficiency increased from approximately 0.93 at PT/V value of 25,000 to about 0.99 for PT/V values of 100,000 and above. 3089  
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Effect of Reynolds number index on combustor total-pressure loss. - The total-pressure-loss ratio as a function of the square root of the combustor-outlet to combustor-inlet temperature ratio (fig. 11) decreased from 0.065 for a combustor temperature-ratio parameter of 1.26 to 0.055 at a temperature-ratio parameter of 1.52.

Performance of combustor as part of engine. - Primary combustion variables were not changed enough to affect efficiency appreciably through variations in exhaust-nozzle area. Consequently, the variation of combustion efficiency with corrected engine speed for each of the Reynolds number indices (fig. 12) is based on the average of data obtained over the range of exhaust-nozzle areas investigated. Combustion efficiency was not affected by changes in corrected engine speed, and variations in flight conditions corresponding to a reduction in Reynolds number index from 0.795 to 0.164 lowered combustion efficiency from about 0.99 to 0.94.

#### Engine Performance

Effect of flight condition on over-all component performance. - The effects of altitude on component performance for two engine thrust conditions (military and normal) are shown in figure 13(a) for a flight Mach number of 0.8. The variation in component performance is shown as a function of altitude, inasmuch as component efficiencies are directly a function of their environment pressure, which is changed to a greater extent by variation in altitude at a constant flight Mach number than by a Mach number variation at constant altitude.

An increase in altitude from sea level to 45,000 feet for the military thrust condition results in an increase in corrected engine speed from approximately 5750 to 6600 rpm and a decrease in Reynolds number index from 1.12 to 0.27. Both of the above variables affect compressor

b2c  
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efficiency. For an increase in altitude from sea level to 45,000 feet, compressor efficiency (fig. 13(a)) decreased from approximately 0.86 to 0.78. Of this decrease in efficiency, approximately two-thirds was due to the increase in corrected engine speed accompanying the increase in altitude, and the remaining portion resulted from the effect of Reynolds number. The curves level off at an altitude of 35,000 feet (approximately the tropopause), since corrected engine speed remained constant for a further increase in altitude. Compressor efficiency for the normal power setting showed a trend similar to the higher thrust condition for a variation in altitude.

Combustion efficiency decreased from approximately 0.99 at sea level to 0.95 at 45,000 feet. This reduction in efficiency was due to the reduction in pressure accompanying the increase in altitude; variation in corrected engine speed or thrust condition had no discernible effect on efficiency.

Turbine efficiency for both thrust conditions decreased approximately 2 percent as altitude was increased over the range shown. Inasmuch as turbine-inlet temperature was constant for a constant thrust condition, corrected turbine speed was fixed; therefore, the decrease in turbine efficiency results from a change in Reynolds number or turbine pressure ratio. The change in turbine pressure ratio was very small; consequently, the decrease in turbine efficiency resulted primarily from the reduction in Reynolds number.

For an increase in altitude from sea level to 45,000 feet, it would be predicted that the corrected air flow (excluding Reynolds number effects) for the military thrust condition would increase about 17 pounds per second as a result of the increase in corrected engine speed. However, actual corrected air flow (including the effect of Reynolds number) increased only approximately 15.5 pounds per second.

Effect of changes in component performance on engine performance. - The effects of altitude on corrected net thrust and corrected specific fuel consumption at the military thrust condition for actual altitude performance (including Reynolds number effect on component performance) and for predicted performance where Reynolds number effects have been excluded are shown in figure 13(b). For the actual condition, corrected net thrust increased approximately linearly as altitude was increased to 35,000 feet due to the increase in corrected air flow. An increase in altitude beyond 35,000 feet resulted in slightly lower corrected air flows with concomitant lower corrected net thrust. The corrected net thrust remained equal for altitudes up to approximately 25,000 feet for both performance conditions considered, which indicates no discernible Reynolds number effect on engine performance. Further increase in altitude to 35,000 feet resulted in slightly higher corrected net thrust for the condition excluding Reynolds number effect; theoretical corrected

net thrust remained constant for increase in altitude beyond 35,000 feet, because corrected engine speed and corrected air flow remained fixed. At an altitude of 45,000 feet, an improvement in corrected net thrust of approximately 3 percent would be attained if there were no Reynolds number effect on the components.

An increase in the actual corrected specific fuel consumption (fig. 13(b)) of approximately 7 percent (compared with predicted) at an altitude of 45,000 feet followed from the decrease in component efficiencies.

The aforementioned apparent decrease in turbine effective flow area of approximately 5 percent accompanying a change in Reynolds number index from 0.795 to 0.164 has also been analytically determined to have a rather insignificant effect on engine thrust, which indicates that the component matching was not affected significantly by the change in turbine flow area.

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#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The results of the investigation show that the compressor and turbine were matched in such a manner that at a Reynolds number index of 0.795 and the sea-level static military thrust condition the compressor operated at the design pressure ratio of 9.0 with a compressor efficiency of 0.845 and a corrected air flow of 167 pounds per second. Maximum compressor efficiency of 0.87 occurred at a corrected engine speed corresponding to approximately 92 percent of rated engine speed. Operation at a lower Reynolds number index resulted in decreased compressor efficiency and corrected air flow. Turbine operation at the military thrust condition for 0.795 compressor-inlet Reynolds number index resulted in a turbine efficiency of 0.82 and a turbine pressure ratio of 3.6. Operation at minimum Reynolds number index resulted in decreased turbine efficiency and corrected gas flow. Combustion efficiency correlated with combustion parameter  $PT/V$  (total pressure times total temperature/velocity,  $(lb/sq\ ft\ abs)(^{\circ}R)/(ft/sec)$ ). Combustion efficiency was not affected by changes in corrected engine speed, and variations in flight conditions corresponding to a reduction in Reynolds number index from 0.795 to 0.164 lowered combustion efficiency from about 0.99 to 0.94.

The total variation in component efficiency with change in altitude at a constant flight Mach number results from both a change in corrected engine speed and in Reynolds number index. For the military thrust condition, an increase in altitude from sea level to 45,000 feet at a constant flight Mach number of 0.8 resulted in a decrease in compressor efficiency from 0.86 to 0.78; of this decrease, about two-thirds was due to

the increase in corrected engine speed. For the same operating conditions, turbine efficiency decreased approximately 2 percent, primarily as a result of the reduction in Reynolds number index.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory  
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics  
Cleveland, Ohio, September 22, 1953

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## APPENDIX A

## SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this report:

A	cross-sectional area, sq ft	
c <sub>p</sub>	specific heat at constant pressure, Btu/(lb)(°F)	
g	acceleration due to gravity, 32.2 ft/sec <sup>2</sup>	
H	total enthalpy, Btu/lb	
K <sub>1</sub> , K <sub>2</sub> , K <sub>3</sub> . . .	constants	
M	Mach number	
N	engine speed, rpm	
P	total pressure, lb/sq ft abs	
p	static pressure, lb/sq ft abs	
R	gas constant, 53.4 ft-lb/(lb)(°R)	
T	total temperature, °R	
t	static temperature, °R	
V	velocity, ft/sec	
V <sub>cr</sub>	critical velocity, $\sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1} gRT}$ , ft/sec	
W <sub>a</sub>	air flow, lb/sec	
W <sub>f</sub>	fuel flow, lb/hr	
W <sub>g</sub>	gas flow, lb/sec	
$\frac{W_g, t \sqrt{\theta_3}}{\delta_3} \beta$	corrected turbine gas flow, lb/sec	
$\frac{W_g, t \sqrt{\theta_3}}{\delta_3} \frac{N}{60 \sqrt{\theta_3}} \beta$	turbine weight-flow parameter, $\frac{(lb)(rpm)}{sec^2}$	3089

β

$$\text{function of } \gamma, \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma_3} \frac{\left(\frac{\gamma_3 + 1}{2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_3 - 1}}}{\left(\frac{\gamma_0 + 1}{2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma_0 - 1}}}$$

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γ

ratio of specific heats

δ

pressure correction factor,  $P/2116$  (total pressure divided by NACA standard sea-level pressure)

η

efficiency

θ

temperature-correction factor, squared ratio of critical velocity to critical velocity at NACA standard sea-level temperature ( $519^{\circ}$  F),  $\left(\frac{V_{cr}}{V_{cr,0}}\right)^2$

φ

ratio of absolute viscosity at altitude to absolute viscosity at NACA standard sea-level conditions

Subscripts:

a

air

b

combustor

c

compressor

e

engine

f

fuel

g

gas

i

indicated

m

manifold

t

turbine

0 NACA standard sea-level conditions  
1 engine inlet  
2 compressor outlet  
3 turbine inlet  
4 turbine outlet  
5 diffuser outlet  
6 exhaust-nozzle inlet

## APPENDIX B

## METHODS OF CALCULATION

## Temperatures

Total temperatures were determined from indicated temperatures by the following equation:

$$T = \frac{T_i \left( \frac{P}{p} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}}{1 + 0.85 \left[ \left( \frac{P}{p} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} - 1 \right]} \quad (B1)$$

where 0.85 is the impact recovery factor for the NACA thermocouple used.

## Air Flow

Air flow was determined from pressure and temperature measurements at the engine inlet (station 1) and at a station in the inlet-air duct (not shown in fig. 2). Values for air flow obtained at these two stations showed good agreement and were obtained by the equation

$$W_a = pA \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma g}{(\gamma-1)RT} \left( \frac{P}{p} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \left[ \left( \frac{P}{p} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} - 1 \right]} \quad (B2)$$

## Gas Flow

The gas flow downstream of the combustor adjusted for engine leakage is

$$W_g = W_a + \frac{W_f}{3600} \quad (B3)$$

### Reynolds Number Index

For a given compressor Mach number (corrected engine speed), Reynolds number index varies linearly with Reynolds number and is defined as the ratio of Reynolds number at altitude to Reynolds number at standard sea-level conditions:

$$\text{Reynolds number index} = \frac{\delta}{\phi \sqrt{\theta}} \quad (B4)$$
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### Combustor-Inlet Velocity

With the use of combustor Mach number  $M_b$ , combustor-inlet velocity was determined from the following equation:

$$V_b = M_b \sqrt{\gamma_2 g R t_2} \quad (B5)$$

where

$$t_2 = \frac{T_2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_2 - 1}{2} M_b^2}$$

### Turbine-Inlet Total Temperature

Turbine-inlet total temperature was calculated on the assumption that the enthalpy drop across the turbine is equal to the enthalpy rise across the compressor. From this assumption, the temperature drop across the turbine,  $\Delta T_t$ , may be computed from

$$\Delta T_t = \frac{W_{a,1} c_p, a \Delta T_c}{W_{g,3} c_p, g} \quad (B6)$$

where  $\Delta T_c$  is the temperature rise across the compressor.

Since the turbine-outlet temperature  $T_4$  is known,

$$T_3 = \Delta T_t + T_4 \quad (B7)$$

### Compressor Efficiency

Compressor efficiency was calculated from the tables presented in reference 4 with water-vapor corrections neglected. With the known values of compressor pressure ratio and  $T_1$ ,  $\pi_1$  and  $H_1$  can be obtained from the tables (where  $\pi$  is the relative pressure function). From the relation

$$\pi_2 = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \pi_1$$

$\pi_2$  and  $H_2$  (isentropic) were found. From the measured value of  $T_2$ ,  $H_2$  (actual) was obtained from the tables. Compressor efficiency was then calculated by

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_c &= \frac{\Delta H_{\text{isentropic}}}{\Delta H_{\text{actual}}} \\ &= \frac{H_{2,\text{isentropic}} - H_1}{H_{2,\text{actual}} - H_1} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B8})$$

### Combustion Efficiency

Combustion efficiency is defined as the ratio of the actual enthalpy rise of the gas while passing through the engine to the theoretical increase in enthalpy that would result from complete combustion of the fuel:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_b &= \frac{\text{actual enthalpy rise of gas across engine}}{\text{heat input}} \\ &= \frac{3600 \left[ W_{a,1} H_a \right]_{T_1}^{T_6} + \left[ W_f H_f \right]_{T_m}^{T_6}}{18,700 W_f} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B9})$$

where 18,700 Btu per pound is the lower heating value of the fuel.

### Turbine Efficiency

Turbine efficiency was obtained from the relation

$$\eta_t = \frac{\text{work done by turbine}}{\text{adiabatic ideal work of expansion}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{T_4}{T_3}}{\frac{\gamma_t - 1}{\gamma_t}} \quad (\text{B10})$$

$$1 - \left( \frac{P_4}{P_3} \right)$$

where  $\gamma_t$  is based on  $\frac{T_3 + T_4}{2}$  and fuel-air ratio.

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4. Amorosi, A.: Gas Turbine Gas Charts. Res. Memo. No. 6-44 (Navships 250-330-6), Res. Branch, Bur. Ships, Navy Dept., Dec. 1944.















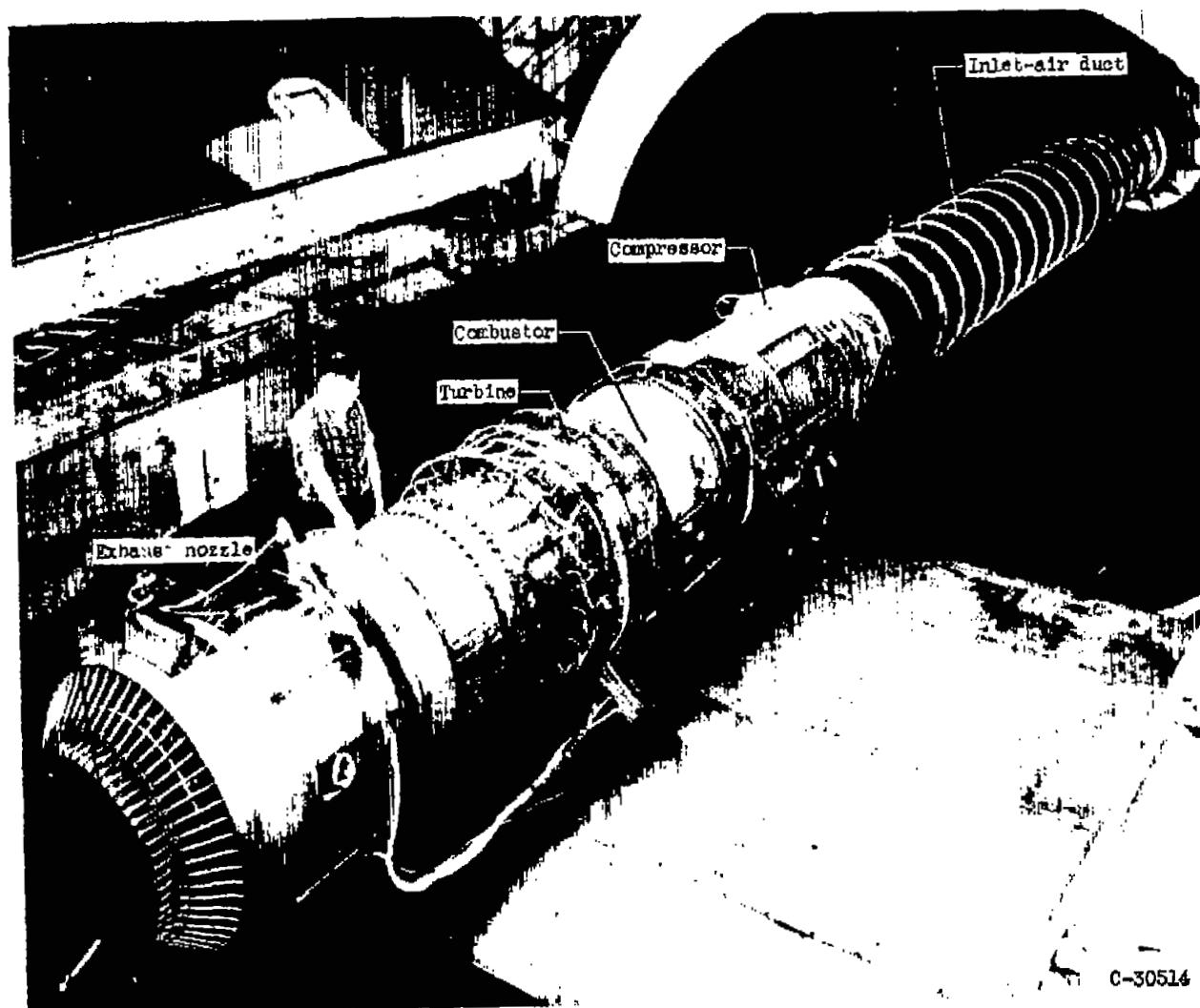
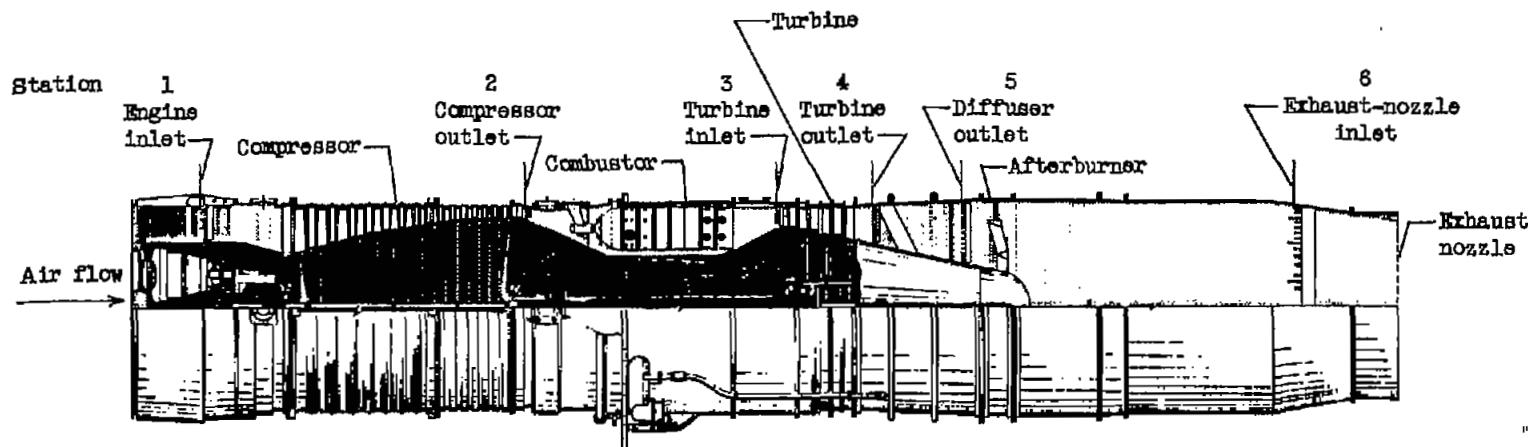


Figure 1. - Installation of 600-B9 engine in altitude wind tunnel.

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Station	Total-pressure tubes	Static-pressure tubes	Wall static-pressure orifices	Thermo-couples
1	28	8	4	<sup>a</sup> 6
2	16	1	0	8
3	8	0	0	4
4	21	0	6	18
5	12	0	2	0
6	20	4	2	12

<sup>a</sup>Approximately 43 inches upstream of station 1 in make-up air pipe.

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Figure 2. - Cross section of 600-B9 turbojet-engine installation showing stations at which instrumentation was installed.

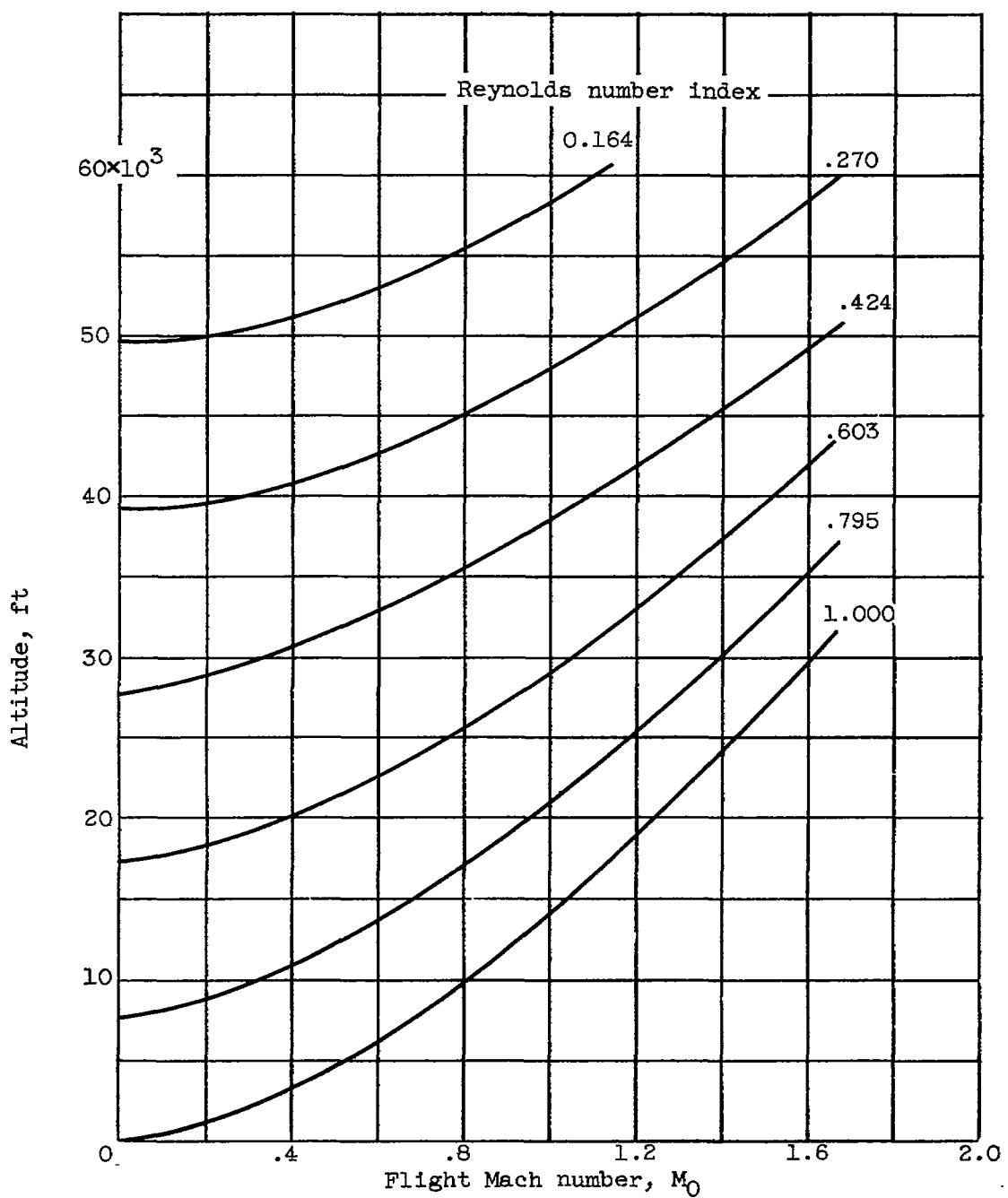
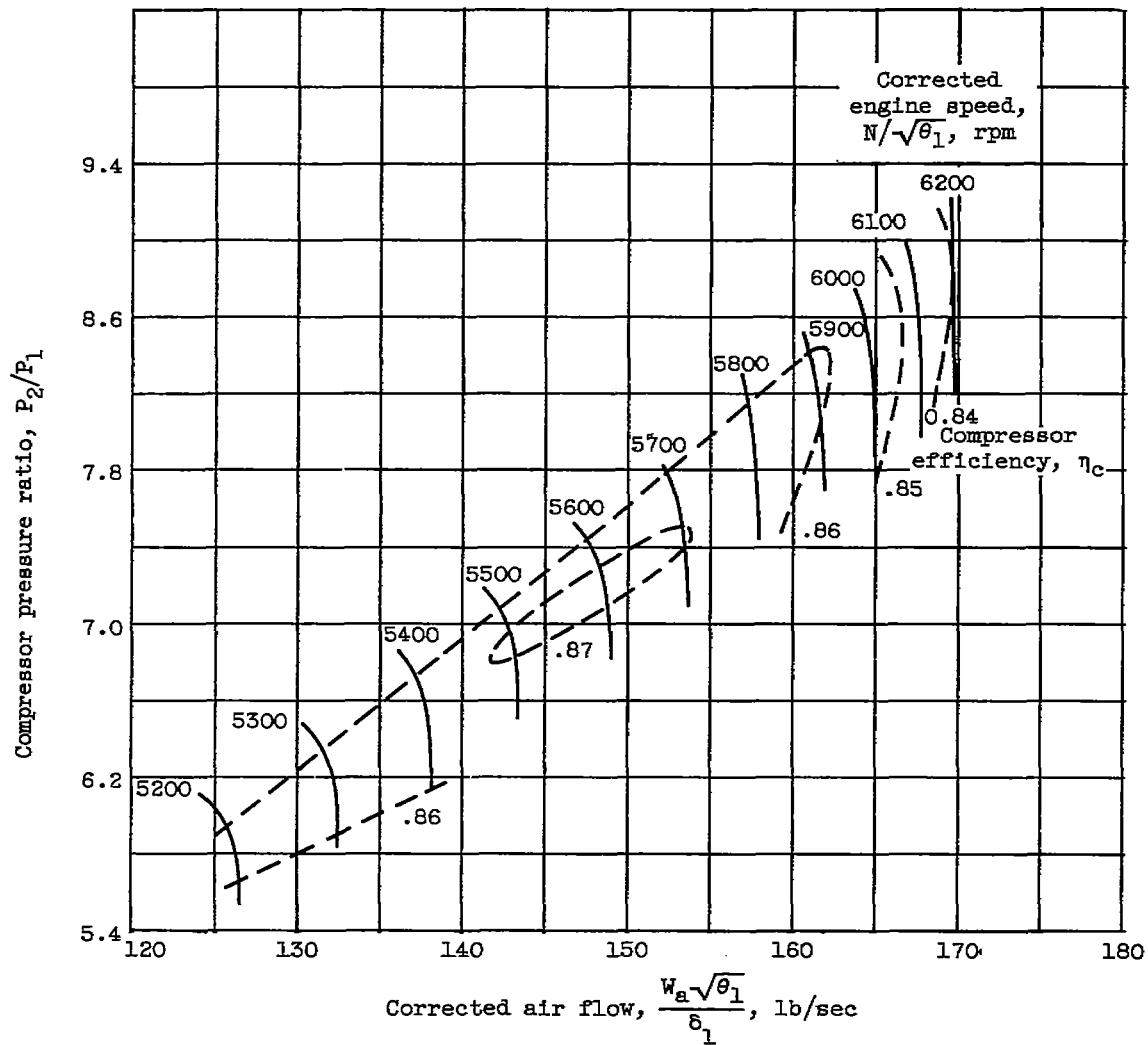
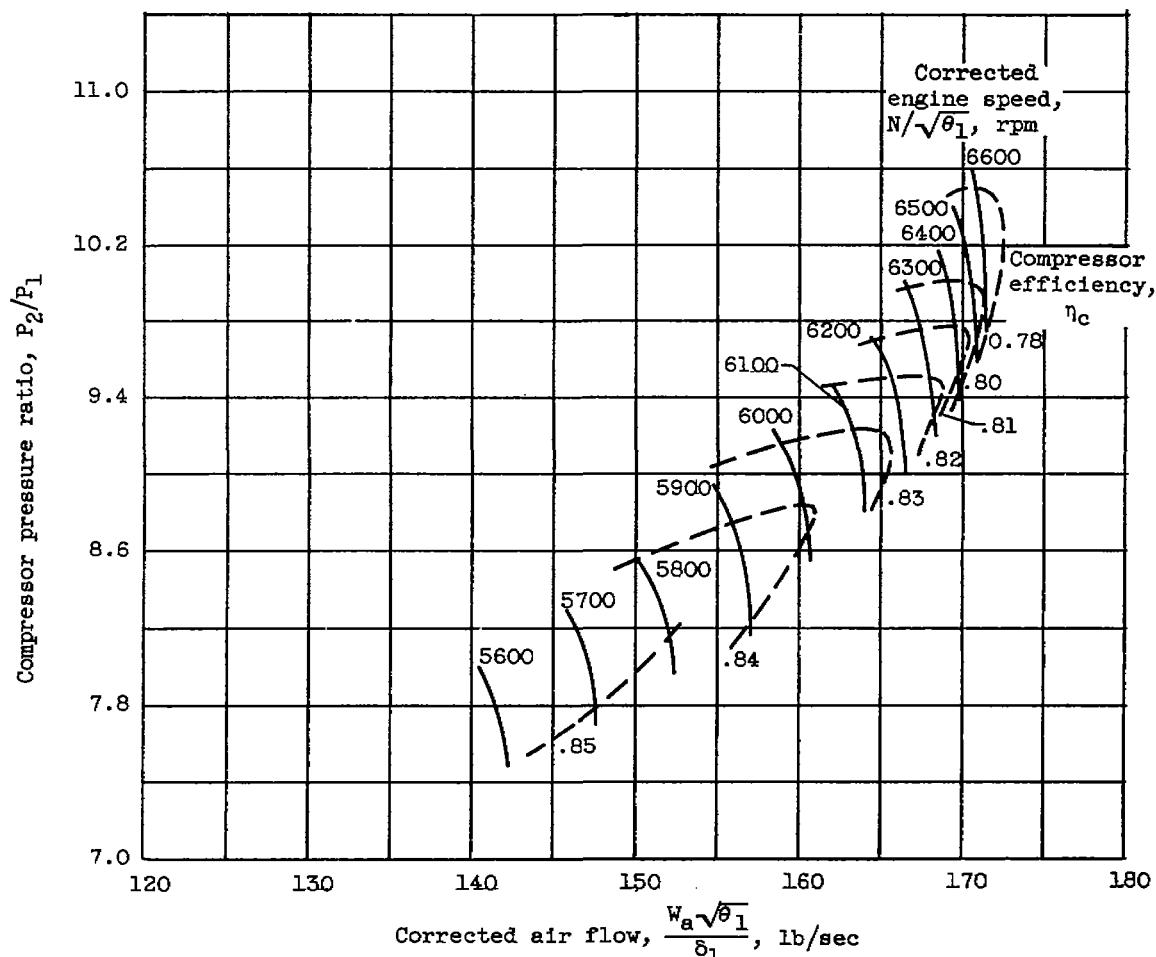


Figure 3. - Variation of Reynolds number index with true altitude and flight Mach number.



(a) Reynolds number index, 0.795.

Figure 4. - Compressor performance map.



(b) Reynolds number index, 0.164.

Figure 4. - Concluded. Compressor performance map.

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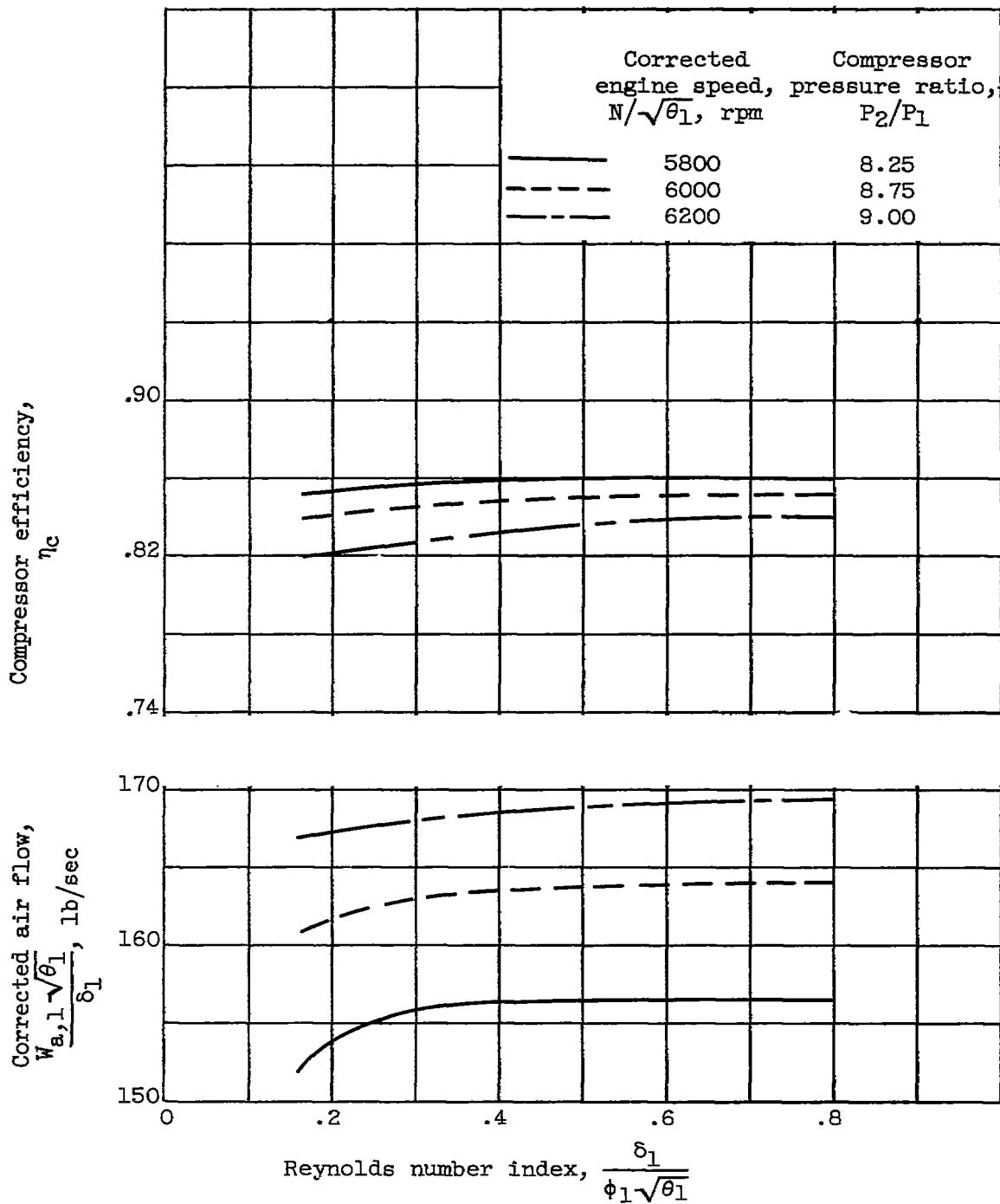
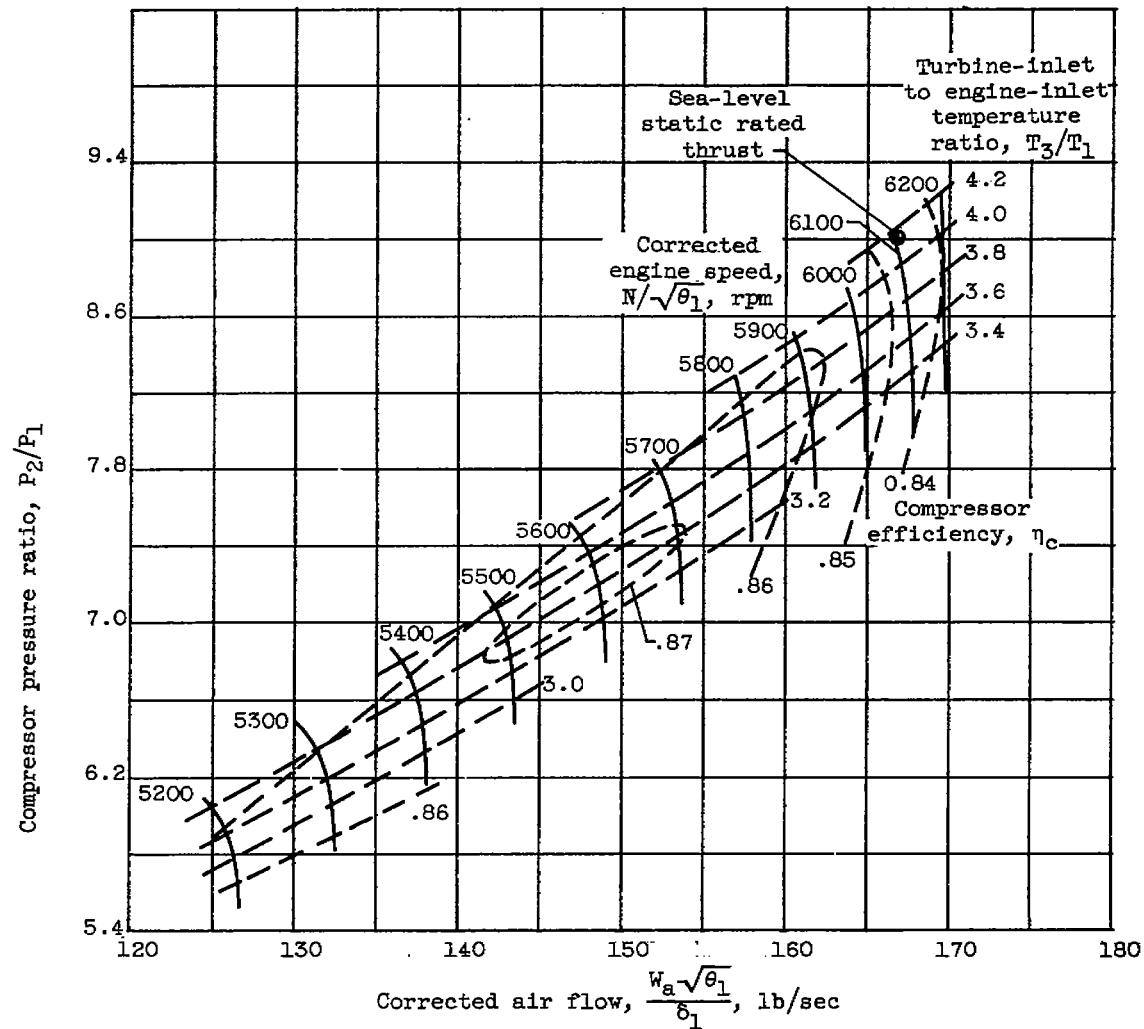


Figure 5. - Effect of Reynolds number index on compressor performance.

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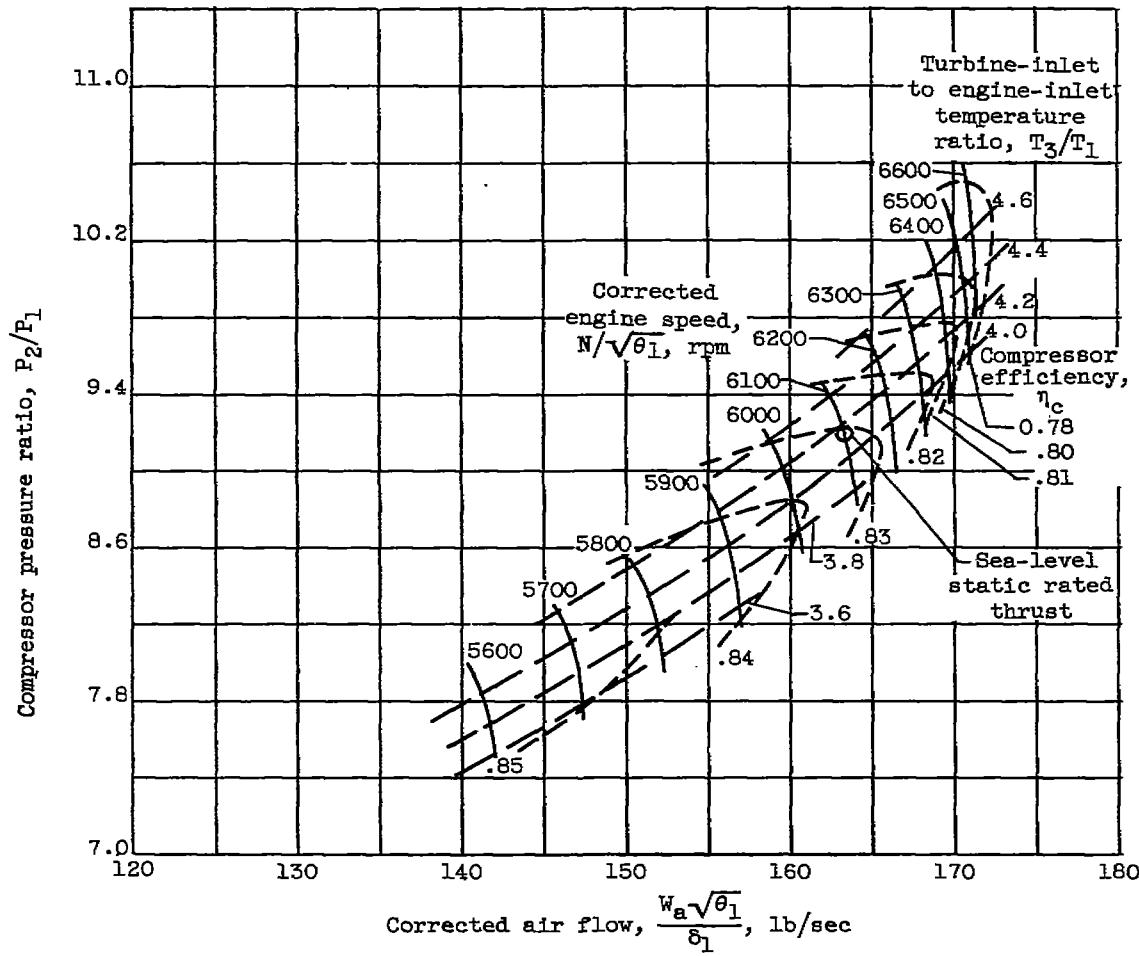


(a) Reynolds number index, 0.795.

Figure 6. - Compressor performance map showing lines of constant turbine-inlet to engine-inlet temperature ratio.

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(b) Reynolds number index, 0.164.

Figure 6. - Concluded. Compressor performance map showing lines of constant turbine-inlet to engine-inlet temperature ratio.

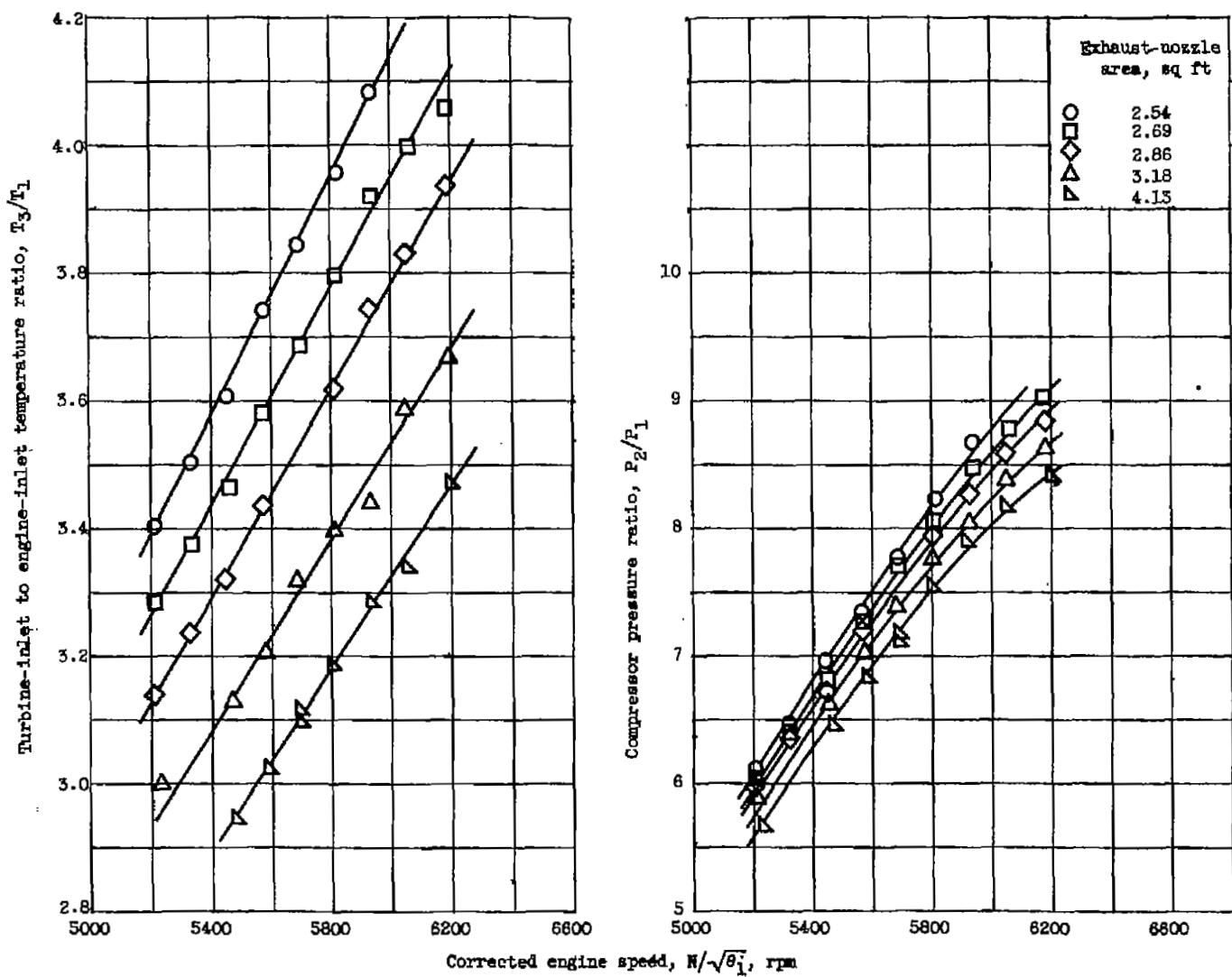


Figure 7. - Effect of exhaust-nozzle area and corrected engine speed on compressor ratio and turbine-inlet-to-engine-inlet temperature ratio. Reynolds number index, 0.795.

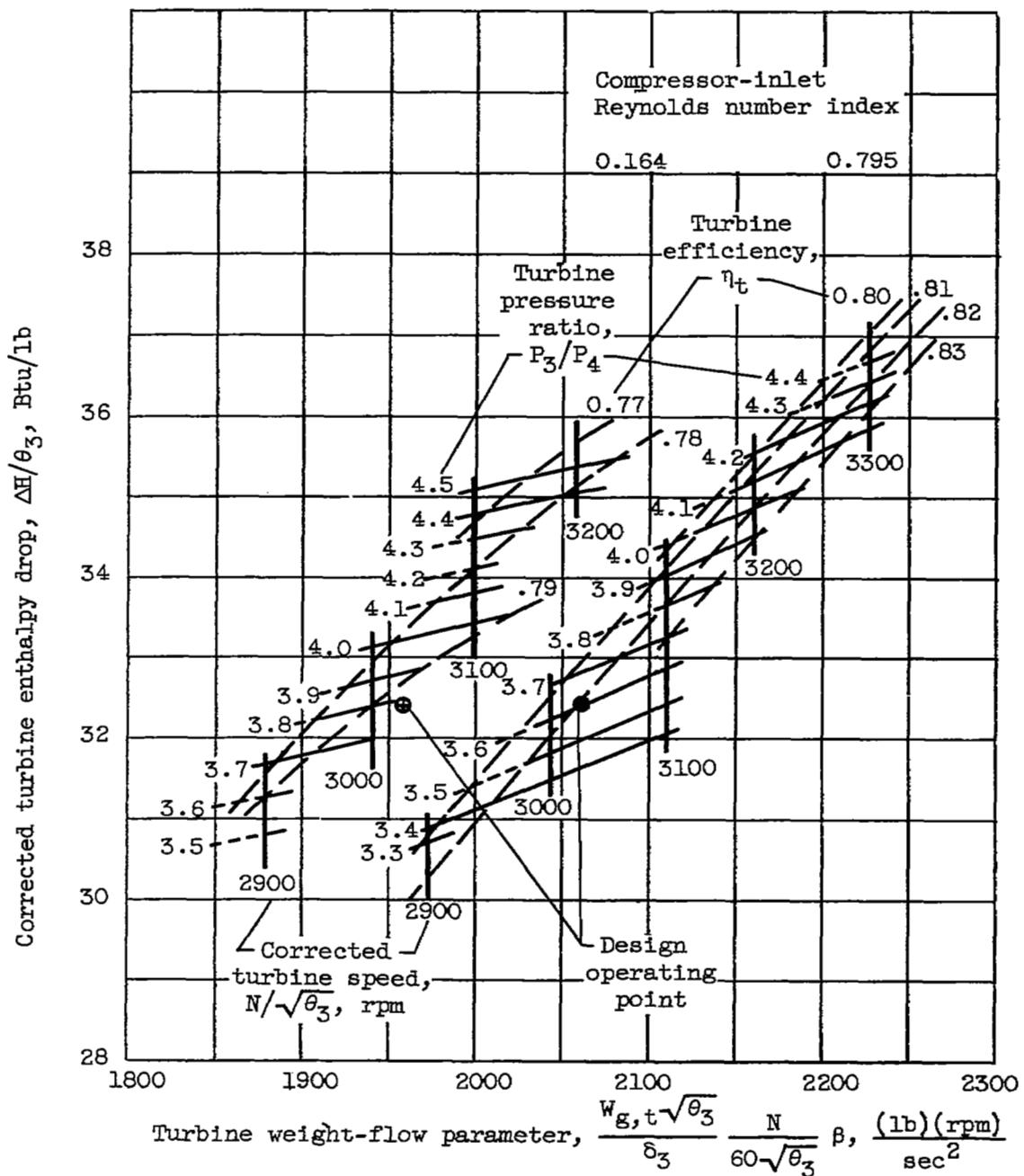


Figure 8. - Turbine performance maps.

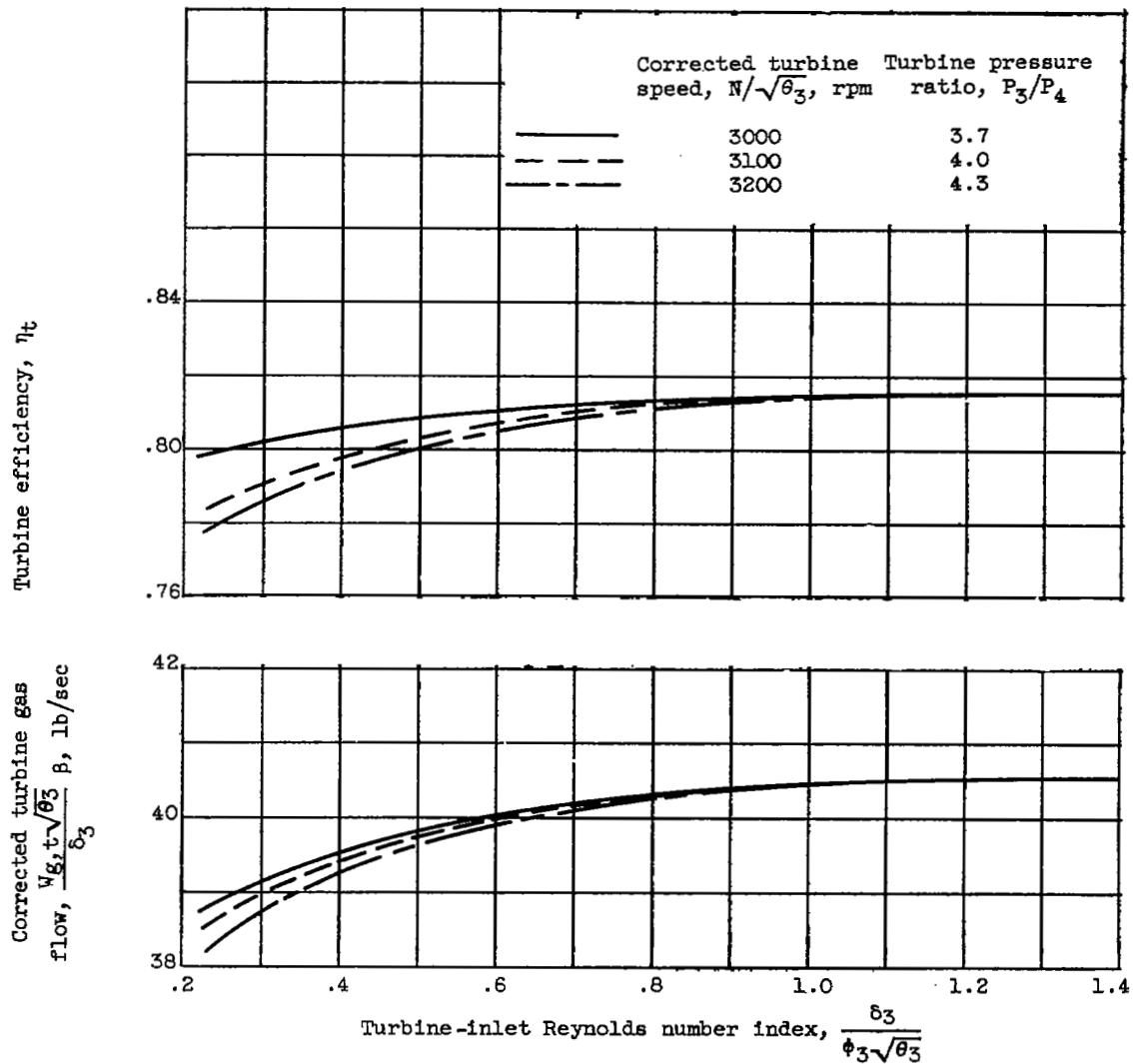


Figure 9. - Effect of Reynolds number index on turbine performance.

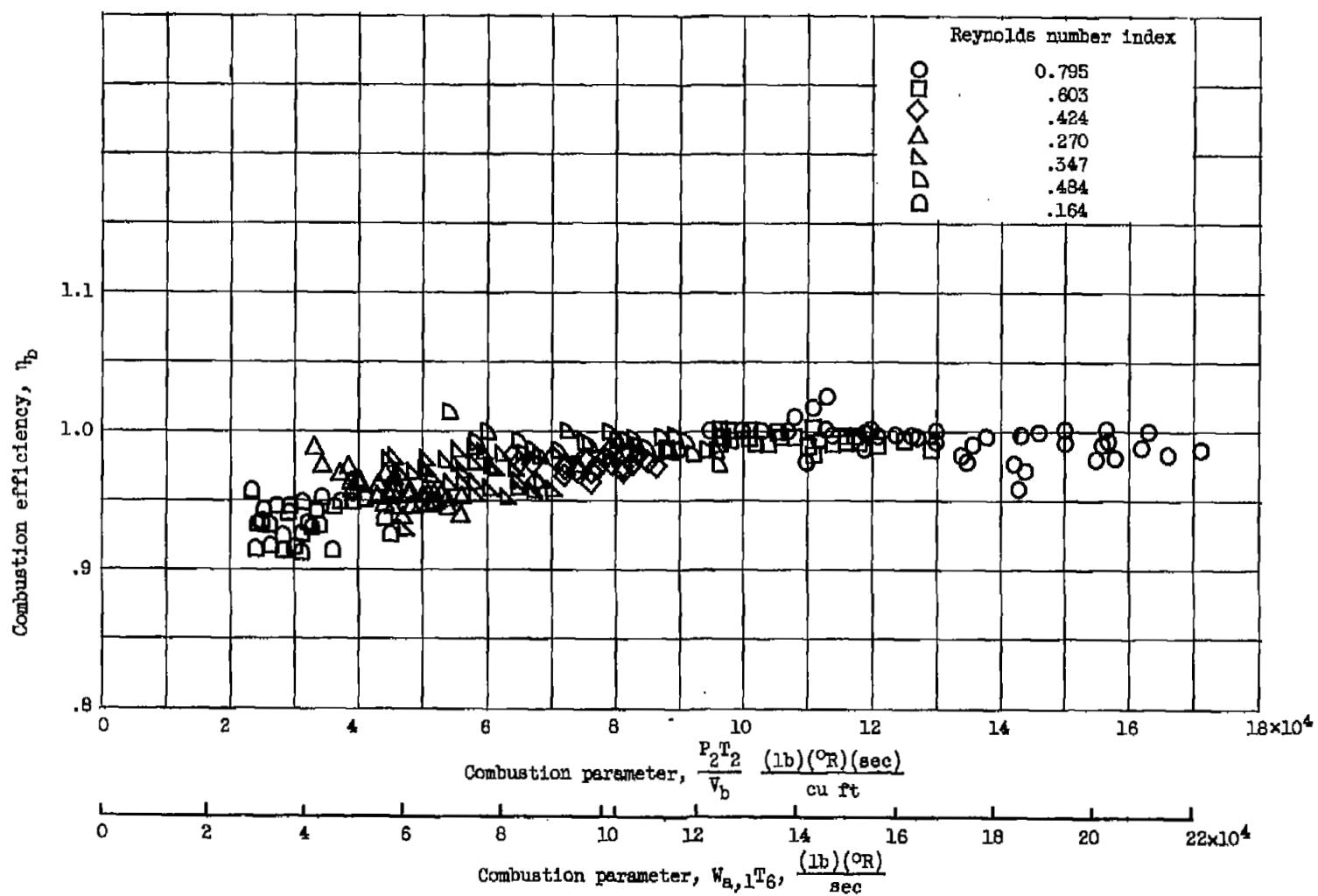


Figure 10. - Variation of combustion efficiency with combustion parameters.

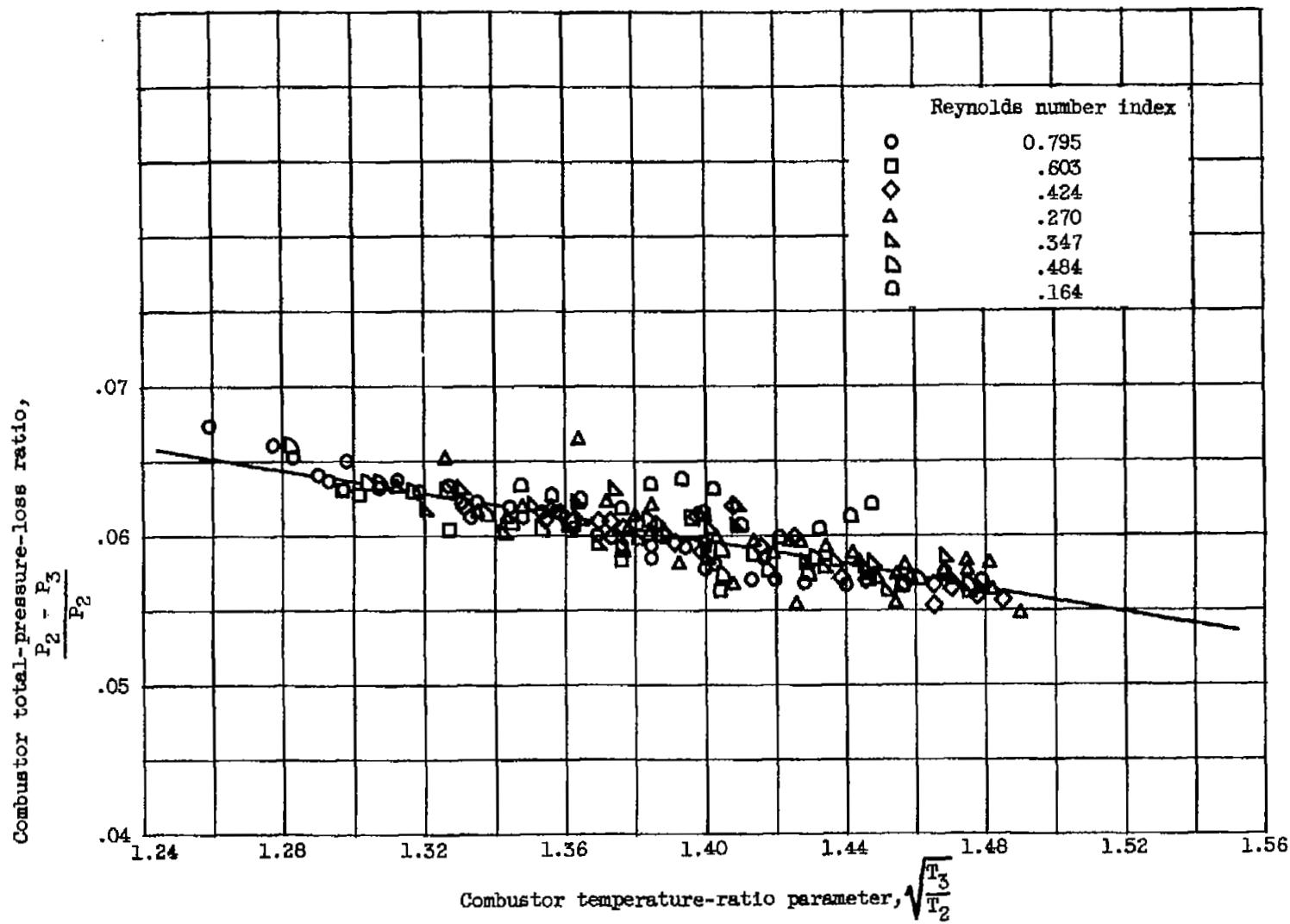


Figure 11. - Variation of combustor total-pressure-loss ratio with combustor temperature-ratio parameter.

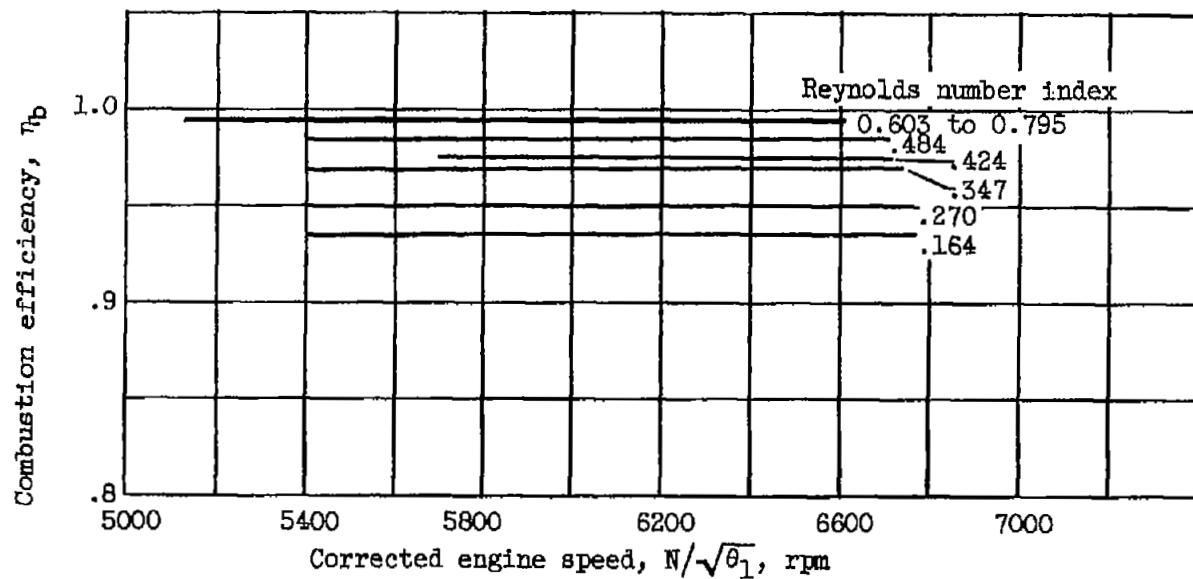
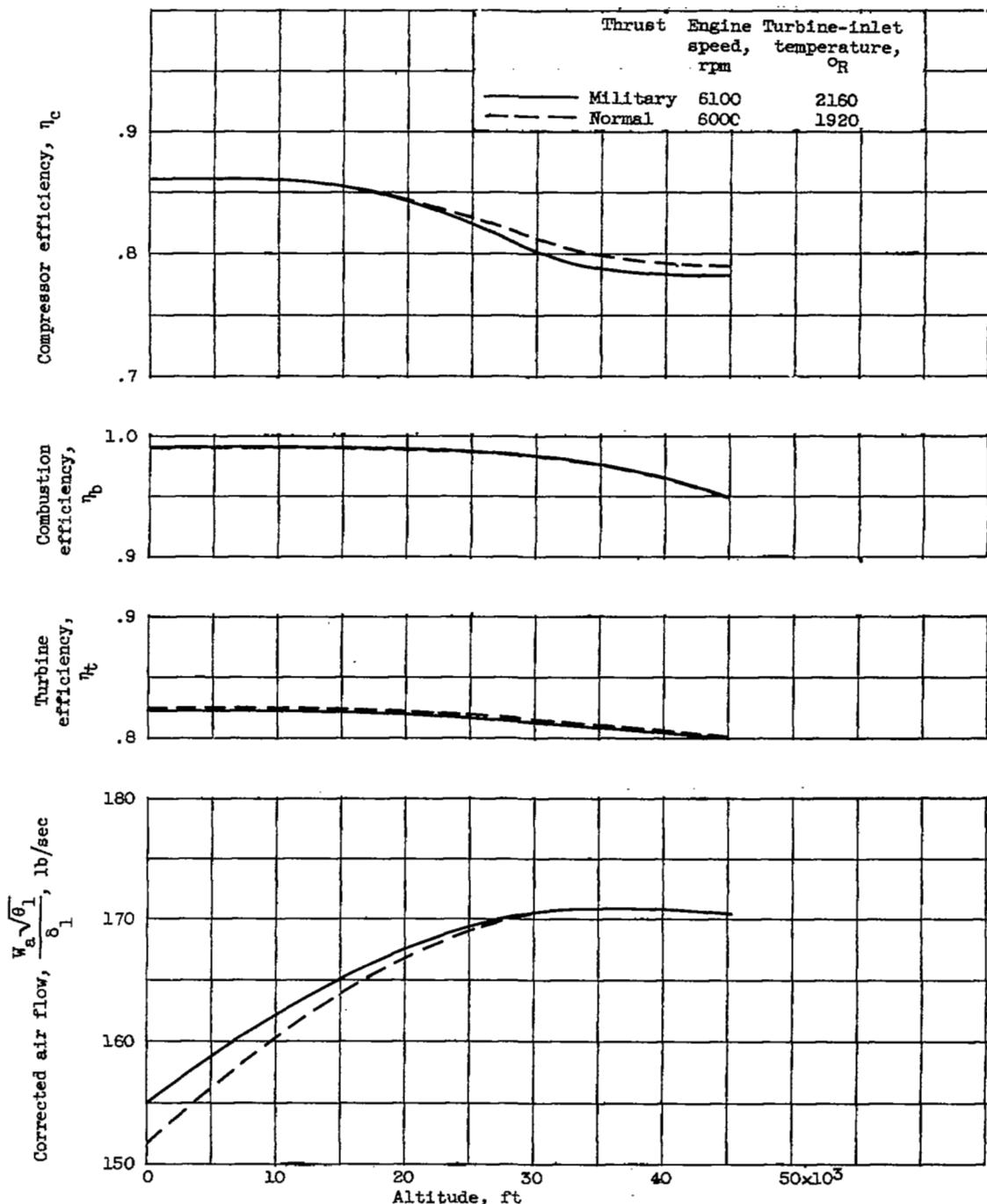
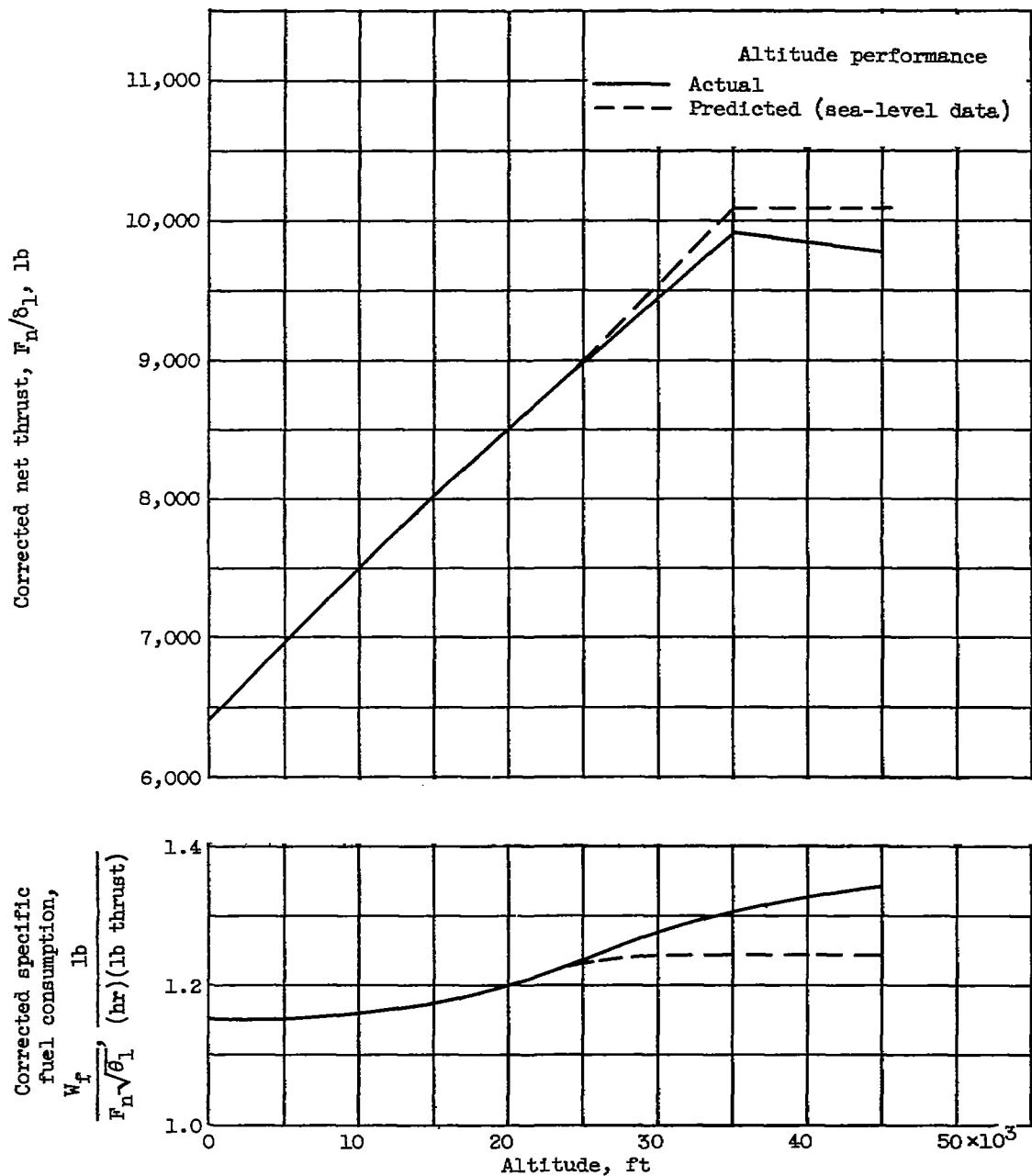


Figure 12. - Effect of Reynolds number index and corrected engine speed on combustion efficiency.



(a) Compressor, combustor, and turbine efficiencies and corrected air flow for two thrust conditions.

Figure 13. - Effects of altitude on engine performance. Flight Mach number, 0.80.



(b) Corrected net thrust and corrected specific fuel consumption at military thrust condition. Rated engine speed, 6100 rpm; rated turbine-inlet temperature,  $2160^\circ R$ .

Figure 13. - Concluded. Effects of altitude on engine performance. Flight Mach number, 0.80.

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